The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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Select Poetry.

THE GIRLS AND THE WIVES.

Somebody has written the following about the girls and set it afloat:—

God bless the girls,
Whose golden curls
Blend with evening dreams;
They haunt our lives
Like spirit wives,
Or—as the naiads haunt the streams.

They soothe our pains,
They fill our brains
With dreams of summer hours;
God bless the girls,
God bless their curls,
God bless our human flowers.

The wives, we think, are as deserving of a blessing as the girls; therefore, we submit the following:—

God bless the wives,
They fill our hives,
With little bees and honey;
They ease life's shocks,
They mend our socks,
But don't they spend the money!!

Of roguish girls,
With sunny curls,
We may in fancy dream;
But wives—true wives—
Troughout our lives,
Are everything they seem.

Interesting Miscellany.

Letter from a Dying Wife.

The following most touching fragment of a letter from a dying wife to her husband, says the Nashville *Gazette*, was found by him some months after her decease, between the leaves of a religious volume which she was very fond of perusing. The letter, which was literally dim with her tear-marks, was written long before her husband was aware that the grasp of the fatal disease had fastened upon the lovely form of his wife, who died at the early age of nineteen.

"When this shall reach your eye, dear George, some day when you are turning over the relics of the past, I shall have passed away forever, and the cold white stone will be keeping its watch over the lips you have so often pressed, and the sod will be growing green that shall hide forever from you the dust of one who has often nestled close to your warm heart. For many long and sleepless nights, when all beside my thoughts were at rest, I have wrestled with consciousness of approaching death, until at last it has forced itself upon my mind; and, although to you and others, it might not so appear, dear George, it is so! Many weary nights have I passed in the endeavor to reconcile myself to leaving you, whom I love so well, and this bright world of sunshine and beauty; and hard indeed it is to struggle on silently and alone, with the sure conviction that I am about to leave all forever, and go down into the dark valley; "but I know in whom I have believed," and leaning on his arm, "I fear no evil." Do not blame me for keeping all this from you. How could I subject you, of all others, to such sorrow as I feel at parting, when time will soon make it apparent to you. I could have wished to live, if only to be at your side when your time shall come, and pillowing your head on my breast, wipe the death damps from your brow, and usher your departing spirit into a Maker's presence, embalmed in woman's holiest prayer, But it is not to be, and I submit. Yours is the privilege of watching, through long and dreary nights, the spirit's final flight and of transferring my sinking head from your breast to the Savior's bosom; and you shall share my last thought, and the last faint pressure of the hand, and the last feeble kiss shall be yours, and even when flesh and heart shall have faild me, my eyes shall rest on yours until glazed by death, and our spirits shall hold one last communion, until gently fading from my view—the last of earth—you shall mingle with the first bright glimpses of the unfading glories of the better world, where partings are unknown. Well do I know the spot, my dear George, you will lay me; often we stood by the place, and as we watched the mellow sunset as it glanced in quivering flashes through the leaves, and burnished the grassy mounds around us with stripes of burnished gold, each perhaps has thought that some day one of us would come alone, and which ever it might be, your name would be on the stone. But we loved the spot, and I know you will love it none the less when the same quiet sunlight linger and play among the grass that grows over your Mary's grave. I know you will go there, and my spirit will be with you there, and whisper among the waving branches—'I am not lost, but gone before.'"

☞ Mr. Steele was putting up a splendid suite of apartments. One of the largest of them was to be devoted to public lectures, and he was very solicitous that it should be so constructed as to be favorable for the transmission of sound. He was very slack in paying his workmen; and one day, when he was quite behind-hand in this matter, he came suddenly into the midst of them, to see what progress they were making. They were at work on the lecture-room, and he told the boss carpenter to stand on the rostrum and make a speech, so that he might judge of the effect of sound in the house. The carpenter took the stand, but commenced scratching his head instead of speaking, and was obliged to say that he was a better hand at clinching nails than arguments, and could make a house sooner than a speech.

"Never mind," said the owner, "never mind about that; say the first thing that comes into your head."

"Well, then, your honor, if I must I must, so here goes: We have been working here for six months past, and have not recieved one dollar of our pay, and we would just like to know how soon you intend to do the fair thing?"

"Very well done," said Mr. Steele, "you speak very well. I can hear very distinctly; but I must confess I don't like the subject!"

The Sympathizing Woman.

If we were called upon to describe Mrs. Dobbs, we would, without hesitation, call her a sympathizing woman. Nobody was troubled with any malady she hadn't suffered.

"She knows all about it by experience, and could sympathize with them from the bottom of her heart."

Bob Turner was a wag, and when one day he saw Mr. Dobbs coming along the road towards the house, he knew that in the absence of his wife, he should be called upon to entertain her, so he resolved to play a little on the good woman's abundance of sympathy.—Hastily procuring a large blanket, he wrapped himself up in it, and threw himself on a sofa near by.

"Why, good gracious! Mr. Turner, are you sick?" asked Mrs. Dobbs, as she saw his position.

"O, dreadful," groaned the imaginary invalid.

"What's the matter?"

"O, a great many things. First and foremost, I've got a congestion of the brain."

"That's dreadful," sighed Mrs. Dobbs.—"I came very near dying of it, ten years to come next spring. What else?"

"Dropsy!" again roared Bob.

"There I can sympathize with you. I was troubled with it, but finally got well."

"Neuralgia," continued Bob.

"Nobody can tell, Mr. Turner, what I have suffered from neuralgia. It's an awful complaint."

"Then again, I'm very much distressed by inflammation of the bowels."

"If you've got that I pity you," commented Mrs. Dobbs. "For three long years steady, I was afflicted with it, and I don't think I've fully recovered yet."

"Rheumatism," added Bob.

"Yes, that's pretty likely to go along with neuralgia. It did with me."

"Toothache," suggested Bob.

"There have been times, Mr. Turner," said the sympathizing woman, "when I thought I would have gone distracted with the toothache."

"Then," said Bob, who, having temporarily ran out of his stock of medical terms, resorted to a scientific name, "I'm very much afraid that I have got the tethyarasus!"

"I shouldn't be surprised at all," said the ever-ready Mrs. Dobbs; "I had it when I was young."

Though it was with great difficulty that he could resist laughing, Bob continued:

"I'm suffering from a sprained ankle a good deal."

"Then you can sympathize with me, Mr. Turner, I sprained mine when I was coming along."

"But that isn't the worst of it."

"What is it?" asked Mrs. Dobbs, with curiosity.

"I wouldn't tell any one but you, Mrs. Dobbs, but the fact is,"—here Hob gave an awful groan—"I'm afraid, and the doctor agrees with me, that my reason is affected, that, in short, I'm a little crazy."

Bob took breath, wondering what Mrs. Dobbs would say to that.

"Oh, Mr. Turner, is it possible!" exclaimed the lady. "It's horrible! I know it is. I frequently have spells of being out of my head myself!"

Bob could stand it no longer; he burst into a roar of laughter, which Mrs. Dobbs taking for the precursor of a vtolent poroxysm of insanity, she was led to take a hurried leave.

A Mother's Gift.—There is something sublime associated with the most insignificant gift or token that a mother may present her child. The gift may be some almost valueless texture—worthless to him who knows not its history—but the one for whom it was intended sees in it a remembrance of olden times, wanders back to the theatre of little incidents in earlier days, and by the memento is reminded of blissful recollections which even adversity has been unable to erase from his mental tablet. The boy too often forgets the parent who adores him; his ambition leads him away from the fond maternal thoughts that should ever be his brightest imageries. With the mother the case is widely dissimilar; her thoughts are ever with the wandering one; her greatest aspirations, in reality her only ones in many cases, are coupled with the name and career of her boy. No chill, save that of death, can ever congeal the transparent fount from which a mother's adoration flows on to gladden her child. No mandate but God's—and he never issued an unnatural one—can still the restless affections that nestle around a mother's heart. A gift from a cherished friend brings with it a key that unlocks our tenderest feelings; it opens portals that the benefactions of pomp and glitter could never reach; but a mother's gift to her child conveys an import that has a heavenly impress upon it.

Look Out for the Women.—Young man, keep your eyes open when you are after the women. If you bite at the naked hook, you are green. Is a pretty dress or form so attractive; or a pretty face, even? Flounces, boy, are no sort of consequence. A pretty face will soon grow old. Paint will wash off. The sweet miles of the flirt will give way to the scowl of the termagant. Another and a far different being will take the place of the lovely goddess who smiles and eats your sugar candy. The coquette will shine in the kitchen corner, and with the once sparkling eye and beaming countenance will look daggers at you. Beware! Keep your eyes open, boy, when you are after the women. If the dear is cross and scolds at her mother in the back room, you may be sure you will get particular fits all over the house. If she blushes when found at domestic duties, be sure she is of the disbrag-aristocracy—little breeding and a great deal less sense.—If you marry a girl who knows nothing but to commit woman laughter on the piano, you have got the poorest music ever got up. Find one whose mind is right, and then pitch in. Boy, don't be hanging round like a sheep-thief, as though you were ashamed to be seen in the day-time, but walk up like a chicken to the dough pile, and ask for the article like a man. That's the way to do it.

The Migration of Birds, &c.

[From the Germantown Telegraph.]

I thought it was a question entirely settled by ornithologists and the general knowledge of observing and intelligent people living in the country, that migrating birds travel by night. When living in the country, and after riding in a still, starlight night, I have heard their music high above me. Wild geese are constantly heard at night in their migrations; and it not unfrequently happens that where some few of the tribe have been domesticated; they answer the *call* and decoy the travelers to *land*, where, if they are much fatigued and happen to be seen, they become an easy prey to the farmer and his boys and dogs.

Wilson gives an extract from a letter from a Mr. Platt, a respectable farmer in the State of New York, stating that he wounded a wild goose which proved to be a female; she was turned into the yard with the flock of tame geese, and soon became quite familiar with them, and in a little time its wounded wing entirely healed. In the following spring a flock of wild geese passed over the farm, and the leader sounding his well-know bugle note, our goose, not having forgotten ancient habits, spread its wings, mounted the air and joined the travelers. In the succeeding autumn, Mr. Platt happened to observe a flock of geese going South, suddenly three of them detached themselves from the rest, and wheeling round several times, alighted in his yard, and to his surpise and pleasure, by well-known signs he recognized in one of the three his long lost fugitive, with, as he supposed, two of her offspring!

This account is too well authenticated to be doubted, and though it has no direct bearing upon the flight of birds by night, it is an interesting fact connected with the subject, and no doubt many similar have been made by others.

Of the Rail, Wilson says, "It comes they know not whence, and goes we know not where. No one can detect the first moment of their arrival; yet, all at once, the reedy shore and grassy marshes of our large rivers swarm with them, thousands being found within the space of a few acres. There, when they first venture on wing, seem to fly so feebly and in such short fluttering flights among the reeds, as to render it highly improbable to most people that they could possibly make their way over an extensive tract of country. Yet on the first smart frost that occurs the whole suddenly disappear.

That these birds have strength of wing to carry them an immense distance, and that they do fly by night, is proved by a fact stated by Wilson, that "he was informed by a Capt. Douglas, that on a voyage from St. Domingo to Philadelphia, and more than a hundred miles from the capes of Delaware, *at night* the man at the helm was alarmed by a sudden crash on deck that broke the glass in the light. On examining the cause, three Rail were found on deck, two of which were killed on the spot and the other died soon after."—Another fact was related to Wilson, by Bishop Madison, President of William and Mary College, of Virginia, that he was told by Mr. Shipwit, some time one of our Consuls in Europe, in his voyage home, when upwards of *three hundred* miles from the capes of the Chesapeake.

I would willingly extend these extracts, but fear to trespass upon your space, as you cannot, like a Rail, expand your columns to 300 miles; but the subject is one of interest, and Wilson's Ornithology is a book very accessable and well-known. I would add however that one peculiar charm in his writing is *looking up* always to the Great First Cause of all things. He says the birds cannot remain in Pennsylvania, where they find abundance of food, at one season, because the plains are under snow and ice in the winter. "He even has, therefore, given them in common with many others, certain prescience in of their circumstances and judgment, as well as strength of flight, sufficient to seek more genial climates, abounding with suitable food." H.

How to Get Rid of Chicken-Lice, and to Keep Hens Free from Them.

Eds. Genesee Farmer:—Two years ago my chickens were infested with vermin, and my hen-house (which is also my wood and coal-house,) so overrun with the lice that no one could go into it without being covered with them: They were a great pest. To get rid of them I sifted air-slacked lime over the roosts, floor, wood, coal, and everything in the house, but to no purpose.

Just then, I saw the statement of a woman in one of my agricultural periodicals, saying that she did not know that sassafras roosts would prevent chickens from having lice, but she did know that when she had such roosts her chickens were never troubled with vermin.

Upon this hint I acted. I got some sassafras poles for roosts, and scattered the bark of sassafras roots among the nests. The result was that the lice soon disappeared.

My neighbor S. was in the same predicament with his hens and hen-house three weeks ago—the nest of one setting-hen being so full of lice that she deserted her eggs. I informed him how I had got rid of them, and he immediately procured sassafras poles for roosts, and scattered sassafras bark about the hen-house and in the nests, with the same result that followed my experiment. His hens are now free from lice.

To try the effect of sassafras upon the lice, he dropped some of them upon pieces of the bark; the consequence was, that almost instantly upon touching it they died. He also dropped pieces of the bark among the deserted eggs, which were covered with lice, and noticed that when a piece fell among them, there was an immediate scampering to get away from it. From these experiments, I infer that sassafras is fatal to chicken lice.

Washington City. N. SARGENT.

☞ It is just sixteen years since Professor Morse put up the first Electric Telegraph in America. The first piece of news sent over it was the nomination of James K. Polk for President, made at Baltimore, and announced in Washington "two hours in advance of the mail."

A Strange Apparation.

The New York Presbyterian, of a late date, relates this story:

We were returning from our spring meeting of Presbytery—one gentleman and two young ladies—in a 'rockaway,' and the road none of the best. Night, cold and damp, overtook us eight or ten miles from home, but only a short distance from Judge Blank's, who after we arrived at his house, narrated the following unique tale. Said the Judge as follows;

"Years ago we had in our house a sweet little child, about four years of age, and the object, of course, of a very tender affection. But sickness laid its hand upon it. Remedies, promptly resorted to, all proved in vain. Day after day the rose faded from the cheek, and the fire in the eyes burned low; and at length death closed her eyes and sealed her lips forever; and we learn by trying experience how intense a darkness follows the quenching of one of those little lights of life.

"The time rolling sadly on brought us at length to the hour appointed for committing our treasure to the ordinary custody of the grave. The friends assembled, the customary services were held, the farewell taken and the little form securely shut beneath the well screwed coffin lid and in due form the grave received its trust.

"We looked on and saw the earth thrown in the mound raised above, and the plates of sod neatly adjusted, and then wended our way to our desolate home. Evening came on and wore away. My wife had gone into an adjoining room to give some directions to a servant, and I unfitted by the scene of the day for aught else, had just laid my head on the pillow, in our room on the first floor of the house, when I heard a shriek, and in a moment more, my wife came flying into the room, and springing upon the bed behind me exclaimed:

"See there! our child! our child!"

"Raising my head, my blood froze within me, and the hair upon my head stood up as I saw the little thing in grave clothes, and open but manifestly sightless eyes, and pale as when we gave it the last kiss, walking slowly toward us! Had I been alone—had not the extreme terror of my wife compelled me to play the man, I should have leaped from the window and bed without casting a look behind.

"But, not daring to leave her in such terror, I arose, and sat down in a chair, and took the little creature between my knees—a cold sweat covered my body—and gazed with feeling unutterable upon the object before me. The eyes were open in a vacant stare. The flesh was colorless, cold and clammy; nor did the child appear to have the power either of speech or hearing, as it made no attempt to answer any of our questions. The terror of our minds was the more intense as we had watched our child thro' its sickness and death, and had been but a few hours before eye witnesses of its interment.

"While gazing upon it, and asking in my thoughts, 'What can this extraordinary Providence mean? For what can it be sent?' the servant girl, having crept to the door, after a time suggested, 'It looks like Mrs.———'s child.'

"Now, our neigebor had a child of the same age as ours, and its constant companion. But what could bring it to our house at that hour and in such a plight? Still the suggestion had operated as a sedative upon our excited feelings, and rendered us more capable of calm reflection. And after a time we discovered the truth, that the grave clothes were night clothes and the corpse a somnambulist! And it became manifest the loss and burial of its play-mate, working upon the child's mind in sleep, was the cause to which we were indebted for this startling and untimely visit.

"Wiping away the perspiration, and taking a few long breaths, I prepared to countermarch the little intruder back to its forsaken bed. Back we went, it keeping at my side though still asleep. I had walked quite a distance across the wet grass. I found the door of its home ajar, just as the fugitive had left it, and its sleeping parents unconscious of its absence. The door creaked as I pushed it open, and awakened the child, who looked wildly around a moment and then popped into bed.

"Now, if it had not been for my wife, as I have said, I should, on the appearance of this apparion, have made a leap of uncommon agility from that window; and after a flight of uncommon velocity for a person of my age and dignity, I should have been ready to take my oath in any court, either in christendom or heathendom, that I had seen a ghost."

Young Man, You're Wanted!—A woman wants you. Don't forget her. Don't wait to be rich. If you do, remember that, ten to one, you are not fit to get married. Marry while you are young, and struggle up together.—*Ex.*

But mark, young man! The woman does not want you if she has to divide her affections with a cigar, fancy dog, fast horse, or whisky jug. Neither does she want you simply because you are a "nice young man"—the definition of which, now-a-days, is too apt to be an animal that sports an immense hirsute appendage, lot of jewelry, kid gloges, a fashion ably cut coat, a gold-headed cane, a pipe hat on an empty head, drives a fast nag, drinks like a fish, swears like a trooper, and is given to all manner of licentiousness. She wants you for a companion and helpmate—she wants you if you have learned to regulate your appetite and passions—in fact, she wants you if you are made in the image of God, not in the likeness of a beast. If you are strong in good purpose, firm in resistance to evil, pure in thought and action *as you require her to be*, and without which inward and outward purity neither of you are fitted for husband or wife—if you love virtue and abhor vice—if you are gentlemanly, forbearing and kind, not loud talking, exacting and brutal; then, young man, that woman wants you—that fair, modest, cheerful, bright-looking, frank-spoken woman—we mean one who fills your ideal of maiden and wife—it is she who wants you! Marry her when you like, whether you are rich or poor—we will trust you both on the conditions named, without further security.

Integrity of Character.

There are many counterfeits of character, but the genuine article is difficult to be mistaken. Some, knowing its money value, would assume its disguise for the purpose of imposing upon the unwary. Colonel Charteris said to a man distinguished for his honesty, "I would give a thousand pounds for your good name." "Why?" "Because I could make ten thousand by it," was the rogue's reply. Integrity in word and deed is the backbone of character; and loyal adherence to veracity its most prominent characteristic. One of the finest testimonies to the character of the late Sir Robert Peel was that borne by the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, a few days after the great statesman's death. "Your lordships," he said, "must all feel the high and honorable character of the late Sir Robert Peel. I was long connected with him in public life. We were both in the councils of our Sovereign together, and I had long the honor to enjoy his private friendship. In all the course of my acquaintance with him I never knew a man in whose truth and justice I had greater confidence, or in whom I saw a more invariable desire to promote the public service. In the whole course of my communication with him I never knew an instance in which he did not show the strongest attachment to truth; and I never saw in the whole course of my life the smallest reason for suspecting that he stated anything which he did not firmly believe to be the fact." And this high-minded truthfulness of the statesman was no doubt the secret of no small part of his influence and power. There is a truthfulness in action as well as in words, which is essential to uprightness. A man must really be what he seems or purposes to be. When an American gentleman wrote to Granville Sharp that, from respect for his great virtues, he had named one of his sons after him, Sharp wrote:—"I must request you to teach him a favorite maxim of the family whose name you have given him—*Always endeavor to be really what you wish to appear.* This maxim, as my father informed me, was carefully and humbly practised by *his* father whose sincerity, as a plain and honest man, thereby became the principal feature of his character, both in public and private life." Every man who respects himself, and values the respect of others, will carry out the maxim in act—doing honestly what he proposes to do—putting the highest character into his work, scamping nothing, but priding himself upon his integrity and conscientiousness. Once Cromwell said to Bernard—a clever but unscrupulous lawyer—"I understand that you have lately been very vastly wary in your conduct; do not be too confident of this; subtlety may deceive you, integrity never will." Men whose acts are at direct variance with their words, command no respect, and what they say has but little weight; even truths when uttered by them, seem to come blasted from their lips. —*Smiles' Self Help*

The Dream.

I once heard a minister who stated that he preached a number of years in a certain place without any visible benefit to any one. Finally, he concluded it was not right for him to preach, and, in consequence, thought he would give it up. But, while musing on the subject, he fell asleep and dreamed.

"I dreamed that I was to work for a certain man for so much, and my business was splitting open a very large rock with a very small hammer, pounding upon the middle of it in order to split it open. I worked a long time to no effect, and at length I became discouraged and began to complain, when my employer came. Said he:—

"'Why do you complain? Have you not fared well while in my employ?'

"'Oh yes.'

"'Have you not had enough to eat?'

"'Yes.'

"'Have you been neglected in any way?'

"'No, sir.'

"'Then,' said he, 'keep to work—cease your complaints, and I will take care of the result.' He then left me.

"I thought I applied my little hammer with more energy, and soon the rock burst open with such a force that it awoke me.—"Then," said he, "I ceased to complain—I seized my little hammer with new vigor—I hammered upon the great rock (sin) with renewed energy, nothing doubting, and soon the rock burst. The Spirit of the Lord rushed in, and the result was a glorious ingathering of souls to the heavenly Shilah.

"Thus you see, my brother, that to persevere in well-doing is the sure way to gain the prize."—*Youth's Guide.*

Taking the Census.—"Preparations to take the senses of the United States!" exclaimed Mrs. Partington. "What will yet become of our inheriticked liberalities? If our extinguished men, who are the public male factors of the country, will desist in their course and their influence, or by expulsion take away the senses of the impenitent voters, then add to the rice communities which our noble pergrinators conjured by their blood and pleasure." Having exhausted herself by this long and earnest sentence, she was only able to add: "Others may do as they confer, but as for me I will never engender my senses to any one." Then, adjusting her spectacles, she was heard to say softly to herself: "If they take away the people's senses, I thing it makes very little diffidence how many children and cattle, net cetera, they have in their profession."

Customs in Regard to Names.—The Jews named their children the eighth day after their nativity; the Romans gave names to their female children on the eigth day, and to the males on the ninth, on which day they solemnized a feast. The Greeks gave the names on the tenth day, and an entertainment was given by the parents to their friends and sacrifices offered to the gods. The name given was usually indicative of some particular circumstance attending the birth, some quality of body or mind, or was expressive of the good wishes or fond hopes of the parents.

Gentility.

There is a dreadful ambition abroad for being "genteel." We keep up appearances too often at the expense of honesty; and though we may not be rich, yet we may seem to be so. We must be "respectable," though only in the meanest sense—in mere vulgar outward show. We have not the courage to go patiently onward, in the condition of life in which it has pleased God to call us; but must needs live in a fashionable state to which we rediculously please to call ourselves, and all to gratify the vanity of that unsubstantial genteel world of which we form a part. There is a constant struggle and pressure for front seats in the social amphitheatre; in the midst of which all noble self-denying resolves are trodden down, and many fine natures are inevitably crushed to death. What waste, what misery, what bankruptcy, come from all this ambition to dazzle others with the glare of apparent worldly success, we need not describe. The mischievous results show themselves in a thousand ways—in the rank frauds committed by men who dare be dishonest, but do not dare seem poor; and in the desperate dashes at fortune, in which the pity is not so much for those who fail, as for the hundreds of innocent families who are so often involved in their ruin.

Mr. Humes hit the mark when he once stated in the House of Commons—though his words were followed by "laughter"—that the tone of living in England is altogether too high. Middle classes of people are too apt to live up to their incomes, if not beyond them; affecting a degree of "style" which is most unhealthy in its effect upon society at large. There is an ambition to bring boys up as gentlemen, or rather "genteel" men; though the result frequently is, only to make them gents. They acquire a taste for dress, style, luxuries and amusements, which can never form any solid foundation for manly or gentlemanly character; and the result is that we have a great number of gingerbread young gentry thrown upon the world who remind one of the hulls sometimes picked up at sea, with only a monkey on board.

Old Age.

How beautiful is old age! The sun is ever brightest when is is about to sink below the horizon and hide its radiant brow behind the curtains of a peaceful sleep. It is in the evening that the nightingale sings its sweetest songs, and it is in the autumn time that nature is ripest and most beautiful; how can it be then that the sunset of life should be less joyous and cheerful than its meridian? Everybody says that old age is an evil, and everybody believes it, too; for he had the words drilled into his mind a thousand times, but how many have found that "fear of ill exceeds the ill we fear," and that the enjoyment of life suffers no diminution from the increase of years.

Age is a mighty thing. It has triumphed over the trials of life, and flushed with victory it awaits its reward. From bloodless lips, the youth, as he sits gazing into the wrinkled features and lac-lustre eyes before him, hears the experience of the past; he is warned of the shoals and quicksands of life, and directed to the noblest channels and. heeds the warning. Thus age is mighty again, for into the hot blood of rising generations it sends its own genius and directs its course.

Age is a holy thing; it is the sanctuary of well-spent lives; it is the temple at the top of the ladder of existence, where tottering limbs and wearied hearts may find repose, whence they may look back without regret upon the great world they are so soon to leave, with smiles of encouragement to those who are still struggling amidst the stormy waves of fortune, and then turn the gaze with yearning eyes upon the portals of that wondrous spirit realm that will soon unfurl and give them entrance to the glories of the Lord.

☞ A well-known minister in Chelsea, Mass., was greatly surprised, some time since, at receiving an epistle from a lady friend at Cape Ann, containing sundry and divers female confidences relative to her approaching marriage, and an urgent request to send immediately a "hoop skirt." The minister was completely dumbfounded. It was a strange epistle for him to receive, but there was the superscription, Rev.——, as plain as could be. In the course of the day, however, the mystery was cleared up, and it appeared that the fair correspondent had indited two letters, one to the Reverend, requesting his presence to tie the marriage knot, and the other to a female friend, enlarging on the anticipated occasion, and requesting her service in procuring that highly useful article, a hoop-skirt. By some hocus pocus the letters were placed in the wrong envelopes, but luckily the rightful owners eventually exchanged letters, and the minister and the hoop skirt were both there!

Good Humor.—Good humor is the clear blue sky of soul on which every star of talent will shine more clearly, and the sun of genius encounter no vapors in his passage.—'Tis the most exquisite beauty of a fine face; a redeeming grace in a homely one. It is like the green in the landscape, harmonizing with every color, mellowing the glories of the bright, and softening the hues of the dark; or like a flute in a full concert of instruments, a sound, not at first discovered by the ear, yet filling up the breaks in the concord with its deep melody.

Trading Horses.—"What do you ask for that ere beast."

"One hundred and twenty-five dollars."

"One hundred and twenty-five dollars?"

"Yes."

"Give you twenty-five."

"Take him along. It shan't be said that I spoiled a good trade for a hundred dollars."

☞ An afflicted husband was returning from the funeral of his wife, when a friend asked him how he was.

"Well," he said pathetically, "I think I feel better of that little walk."

☞ "Sir," said a colporteur, "shall I leave some tracts here?" "Yes" was the reply, "with the heels this way."

☞ A palsy may as well shake an oak, or a fever dry up a fountain as either of them shake, dry up, or impair the delights of conscience.

☞ Commend a fool for his wit, a knave for his honesty, a coward for his bravery, and he will receive you into his bosom.

☞ "I believe, Miss, that you think I am as old as Time in the Primer." "Yes, sir, older—you haven't even a forelock."

☞ Many persons carry about their characters in their hands; not a few under their feet.

☞ What is mine, even to my life, is not mine. I love, but the secret of my friend is her's

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, July 18, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
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Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HERSCH. V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION,

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

New Advertisements.

☞ Fruit Cans, Jars, &c., by J. Brown.
☞ Farmers' and Dealers' Head-Quarters!!
☞ Proclamations, by John C. Watson, Sheriff.
☞ Register's Notice, by Henry Glazier, Register.
☞ See advertisements of Philadelphia, Reading and Harrisburg R. R. Company.

Why We Support Douglas.

We are for Douglas and Johnson for the following good and all sufficient reasons:

1st. *They are the regular nominees of the* only regular Convention of the National Democracy, having been nominated in strict accordance with the usages of the party, not by a mere majority of the Convention, not by a bare two-thirds of all the votes given (either of which would have sufficed in the time of Jackson, Van Buren and Polk) *but by a unanimous vote* of more than two-thirds of the whole Convention.

2d. Because Douglas and Johnson stand upon the time-honored platform of the National Democratic party;—the platform on which Jefferson and Jackson stood; on which Polk, Pierce and Buchanan were elected; the platform which embodies that sacred compromise between the North and the South, instituted by Webster, Clay and Calhoun, and ratified by the people of the whole Union, in two successive elections, *the principle of "Non-interference by Congress with slavery in State or Territory."*

3d. Because Douglas and Johnson are eminent statesmen, national and conservative in their views, opposed to sectionalism of every sort, and admirably fitted by great natural powers and long experience in public affairs, for the offices for which they have been nominated.

WHO ARE IN FAVOR OF A COMPROMISE ON A DISORGANIZING ELECTORAL TICKET?—1st, Buchanan and his office-holders. 2d, a majority of the office-hunters in every county—men who want a nomination and an election to Congress, to the State Senate, to the House of Representatives, and to the county offices. Independent and consistent Democrats—men who can be relied upon when their party is in danger of being *ruled to ruin* by political desperados, have but one opinion, and that opinion for the *public* ear. We want no *cowards* in our ranks—we want men to take their positions boldly for or against the regular National Democratic nominees, Douglas and Johnson—no others are worthy of a political trust—no others are deserving public confidence—no others should receive the support of Democratic voters. The great National Democratic party of the Union has enemies in its camp, and he who halts between two opinions as to his duty to his party and the country, cannot expect the friends of Douglas and Johnson to give him their support. If the present National Democratic organization should be destroyed, an example will be set by the highest authority to justify disorganization in the ranks of the Democratic party in every State, county and township organization. The Democratic party *may* be defeated next fall by the action of the disunionists and those under their influence; but there will be a future—a future when the Democracy will triumph—then, the disunionists and disorganizers of the present day will be remembered but to be loathed and despised as having been enemies to their party and their country.

AN ABLE DOCUMENT.—We find in the last *Bedford Gazette* a statement of facts connected with the Democratic National Convention, by Hon. John Cesna, a delegate to that Convention from the Bedford district. We shall publish it in our next week's issue, and we hope it may be carefully read by all our readers.

AN IMPORTANT FACT TO BE REMEMBERED.—That Breckinridge and Lane are the representative candidates of all the Disunionists, Nullifiers, and Radical Fire-Eaters of the country. If not Disunionists themselves, they are in very bad company and cannot be trusted.

A FACT TO BE REMEMBERED.—The Electoral ticket selected by the Reading State Convention was selected to vote in the Electoral College *for the nominees of the National Democratic Convention*. If any one of the gentleman on that ticket, or any number of them, *refuse* to give a pledge to vote in that College for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON as the regularly nominated Democratic candidates, their names should and must be stricken off the ticket, and their places filled by men who will obey the instructions of the party in State and National Conventions.

We desire that our vote shall be counted for DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, and when we vote an Electoral ticket we want to know that that ticket will not sell our interest in the contest to promote the success of the candidates of the Disunionists. Every true friend of Douglas and Johnson—every Democrat who does not intend to bolt the regular nominations—will be satisfied with no other than a reliable Douglas and Johnson Electoral ticket.

A Two-Thirds Vote.

Some of the rebel presses are making a huge fuss over the fact that Douglas did not receive a two-thirds vote of a *full* Convention, as though it was a proceeding without precedent. If they will brush the cobwebs from their memories and look back as far as 1848, to the preceedings of the Baltimore Convention, they will find that Lewis Cass was nominated by a vote less than two-thirds of a full Convention; and they will find that the President of the Convention, Hon. Andrew Stevenson, decided—and righteously, too—that it was *not necessary to have more than two-thirds of the votes given*. Indeed it would be ridiculous to decide in any other way; for the secessionists of little Deleware, or Rhode Island, or any single State—or, in case of a State not instructed to vote as a unit, *a single dissatisfied delegate*, might prevent a nomination.

The rebels must resort to a better argument than this against the nomination to injure Douglas in the estimation of sound Democrats.

A BAD SIGN.—The Republicans are everywhere tapping the Breckinrige traitors on the back, calling them fine fellows, and urging them to go ahead. There is no necessity for this. The Rebel movement was initiated for the very purpose of *electing* Lincoln and precipitating disunion. Its object was this, and nothing else, and as far as they can go towards its accomplishment, the Breckinridge leaders will assuredly go. They nominated their candidate at Baltimore without any authority from the people—the small gathering of Buchananites and Disunionists who brought his name before the nation, was self constituted, disorganizing, in defiance of all the rules and customs of the party—and yet he will have supporters among the politicians and parasites. The Republicans may safely withraw their sympathy and encouragement. The movers in the plot to destroy the Democratic part are acting under orders from Washington, which they dare not disobey.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The statement going the rounds of the Republican and Breckinridge papers, that "there is but *one* paper in Massachusetts that sopports Douglas," is a mere fabrication. Every Democratic paper in the State, except those owned or controlled by office-holders supports Douglas and Johnson. Here is a list of the disunion papers that support Breckinridge in the old Bay State—and these have but little influence with the masses:

Boston *Post*—editor Naval Officer at Boston—sallary $4,000.

Salem *Advocate*—editor Naval Officer; salary $1,500.

Lowell *Advertiser*—editor Postmaster; salary $2,000.

New Bedford *Times*—editor Postmaster; salary $1,500.

Lawrence *Sentinel*—editor Postmaster; salary $1,000.

Essex *Democrat*—editor Postmaster; salary $1,800.

Greenfield *Democrat*—has a friend in the Custom House at $1,800.

This is the strength of the disorganizers in Massachusetts.

☞ G. Nelson Smith, editor of the *Johnstown Echo*, was last week nominated for the Assembly by the Democracy of Cambria county. Mr. Smith was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention from this Congressional District, and he supported Douglas throughout the proceedings of the Convention. A few friends of the Disunion candidate Breckinridge, seceded from the Convention and will attempt to defeat the regular nominees.

NO FUSION.—The Democratic press of the State, very generally oppose a fusion with the disorganizers on one electoral ticket. If the disorganizors are honest in their opposition to Lincoln they cannot refuse to vote the only regularly nominated National ticket, Douglas and Johnson. If they refuse to vote it they are out of the Democratic organization, and it would be more honorable in them to at once declare for Lincoln—their second, if not their first choice.

☞ The Administration is again at work in Illinois to defeat the regular Democratic State Ticket. The office-holders held a State Convention on the 11th, and put in nomination a full State Ticket in opposition to the regular one nominated early in June. They will do the same in this State when they find they cannot rule. Rule or ruin is their motto.

Douglas State Convention
On the 26th July, 1860.

As the only official representative of the National Democratic organization in Pennsylvania, I find myself compelled by an imperious sense of duty, to *protest in the name of the National Committee, and in behalf of the National Democracy, against the resolutions of the State committee of Pennsylvania, on the 2d of this month*, as undemocratic, unauthorized, and impolitic. I protest against it as an assumption of power not conferred by the Reading Convention; I protest against it as a failure to perform duties assigned it by the Reading Convention, which imposed the obligation to recognize and support the regular nominees of the National Convention—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON—and them only; and I protest against it as an act of disorganization disastrous to the National Democratic party everywhere.

The remedy for this unwise determination of the State Committee has been long and anxiously considered by others and myself, and we have found it surrrounded by difficulties arising from the absence of any State organization competent to summon a State Convention. Meanwhile we have been in daily receipt of numerous letters from the most prominent Democrats of Pennsylvania, and other States, demanding immediate action.—I have, therefore, in view of the exigencies of the case, and the revolutionary character of the political epoch, determined to request National Democrats from all portions of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to meet in Harrisburg, on the 26th of this month, in Delegate and Mass Convention, when in conjunction with the National Democrats of the State Committee, the National Democrats of the Pennsylvania Delegation to Baltimore, and the National Democrats who were Delegates to Reading, they may take such action as in their wisdom should seem best for the Democracy and the Union.

R. J. HALDEMAN,
Of the National Committee for Pennsylvania.
HARRISBURG, July 16, 1860.

Voice of the Democratic Press of Penn'a.

We give below a list of Pennsylvania papers with their political preferences for President.

FOR DOUGLAS.

Doylestown Democrat, Bucks County Express, Huntingdon Globe, Luzerne Union, Easton Argus, Northampton Correspondent, Easton Independent Democrat, Allentown Democrat, Harrisburg State Sentinel, Greensburg Democrat, Greensburg Argus, Pottsville Mining Record, Juniata Democrat, Mifflintown; Lycoming Gazette, Carlisle American, Carlisle Volunteer, Wilkesbarre Democratic Watchman, Sunbury Democrat, Hanover (York county) Gazette, York County Democrat, Monroe Democrat, Democratic Herald, Butler; West Chester American Republican, Honesdale Wochen-Blat, the Mountaineer, Ebensburg; The Western Press, Mercer; Lewistown Democrat, Democratic Standard, Hollidaysburg; Blairsville Record, Valley Spirit, Chambersburg; Fulton Democrat, Pittsburg Post, Perry County Democrat, Bedford Gazette, Brownsville Times, Washington Review, Fayette county Genius of Liberty, "Clinton Democrat," Lock Haven; Union Argus, Lewisburg; Brookville Jeffersonian, Upland Union, Delaware; Allentown Republican.

FOR BRECKINRIDGE.

Philadelphia Evening Argus,* Norristown Register,† Reading Gazette,‡ Carbon Democrat, West Chester Jeffersonian, Juniata Register, Pottsville Standard.†

ON THE FENCE.

Milford Herald, York Gazette, Easton Sentinel, Harrisburg Patriot and Union, Montrose Democrat, Philadelphia Pennsylvanian,* Huntingdon Union, Lancaster Intelligencer.

* See Covode Investigating Committee proceedings for the amount appropriated to keep these "machines" in existence.
† The editor is Postmaster, salary $1000.
‡ See coal contract developments.

Who are to Blame?

The *Valley Spirit*, published at Chambersburg, opposed to Douglas until his nomination, is now doing good service for the regular nominees. The last number has several good articles, from one of which we make the following extract:

"Who are to blame for this disruption of the great Democratic party? Certainly not Mr. Douglas or his friends. He or they had nothing to gain by creating a split in the party. Their policy and their interest were opposed to any other course than an amiable adjustment of all difficulties that stood in the way of a harmonious nomination. We must look somewhere else than to the Douglas wing of the party for the source of trouble and the real offenders. We have a duty to perform which we cannot discharge by "silent contempt" towards the distractionists in our ranks. We must speak out for the good of the whole party and call things by their right names. We honestly believe that a great outrage has been perpetrated on the Democratic party by the vindictive course of the present administration towards Mr. Douglas and that out of that has grown all our troubles. Are we to remain silent and tacitly encourage this outrage, or to rebuke at once, and without stint, the high source that gives it consequence and the suicidal and vindictive policy that dictates it? Must we enter the present presidential contest with two candidates in the field, in our own party, and as a consequence defeat almost certain, and not raise a finger or utter a word against those whose perverseness have brought about this disastrous state of affairs, and would glory in the overthrow of the regularly nominated candidate of the party? The faithful soldier will as soon shoot down the traitor in his own ranks as an open enemy. There is but one course left for every good Democrat to pursue, and that is to fight the enemy in front, as well as the enemy in the rear, and trust for victory in the righteousness of our cause."

☞ John Tyler, who attempted to Tylerise the Democratic party, goes it strong for the disorganizing candidate Breckinrige.—Wm. B. Reed and Josiah Randall, both deserters from the Old Whig party, four years ago, are leaders of the Breckinridge disorganizers in this State. They came into our ranks to destroy the party, and will succeed if not carefully watched.

NO FUSION WITH THE DISUNIONISTS.

Reply of Hon. Richard Vaux to the Proposition of the Secessionists.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9th 1860.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your printed communication of July 5th, with its enclosure, is most respectfully acknowledged. By both conjoined you inform me, as one of the "Democratic Electors at large," that the "Democratic State Committee," of which you are chairman, desires to know in the event of my election, if I will give a pledge to conform to the arrangement made by that committee, at its meeting on the 2d July last. This proposed arrangement provides, as I understand it, that the Democratic electors for Pennsylvania, shall, if elected, vote for the regularly nominated Democratic Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, if their vote will select these candidates: if it will not, then to vote for the candidates nominated by a meeting of gentlemen, at the Maryland Institute, in Baltimore, on the 23d June, 1860, if such vote will elect them: and lastly, if neither of these propositions can be managed successfully, then, that the Democratic electors of Pennsylvania, if elected, may vote as they may deem best for the interests of the Democratic party. This is my interpretation of your note, and its enclosure.

To this most extraordinary and unexampled proposition from a committee, appointed only by the chairman of the Democratic Convention, and for certain specific duties, I am requested to reply.

The proposed arrangement was made, in my opinion, without any authority. The Reading Convention gave no power to its committee to compromise the integrity of Democratic principles, the Democratic organization, or Democratic candidates. This so-called compromise, in my judgment, involves each, and includes all. If it is competent for the "Democratic State Committee" to propose an arrangement with those not in the regular organization of the Democratic party, then I can see no reason why a compromise might not be offered with any of the political organizations now existing, under their various political designations. It is almost incredible, that such a proposition should ever have been considered, much less approved by a Democratic body, or one assuming to represent the Democratic party of Pennsylvania.

Placed on the Democratic Electoral Ticket by the only regular Democratic State authority, at Reading, on the 29th of February last, without any interference on my part, I accepted the position, its duties and responsibilities, because it was the voluntary offering of the Democracy of the State, through its representatives then and there regularly organized into a Convention. I owe fealty to the Democratic party only. That party expects me, as one of its representatives, frankly, honestly and faithfully to execute the trust thus imposed and accepted. It gave me no power to adopt a compromise, or an alternative of this trust. The masses of the Democracy do not yet understand how its representatives can hold a divided duty. Conscientiously entertaining these old-fashioned opinions, I beg to state, that in the event of my election as a Democratic Elector at large, I shall vote for the only regularly nominated candidates for President and Vice President, nominated by the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore—S. A. Douglas for President, and H. V. Johnson for Vice President, and shall so vote until the Electoral College finishes the task the Constitution imposes on it. If the Democracy of Pennsylvania do not approve of this publicly announced determination of mine, thus unequivocally asserted, I will cheerfully surrender to the authority which selected me, the position it gave; but I will recognise no other authority to receive it.

If, as it is said, there are difficulties and doubts as to the course of a portion of the Democracy in the present crisis, that the only mode to be adopted, is to convene a Democratic State Convention, and leave to its wisdom, prudence and omnipotent will, a solution for these difficulties. Every true Democrat devoted to his party principles, and willing to be governed by its time-honored usages and organization, will, or ought to be cheerfully bound by this action of the party. He who will not so agree, cannot be sincere in his devotion to the Democratic party, and his separation from it will result in no injury, either now or in the future.

With great personal respect for yourself and the members of the Democratic State Committee, I have only to add, that my political allegiance is due to a regular Convention of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. I will obey its commands, or surrender to it the authority only held by its commission.

I have the honor to be
Most Respectfully, Yours,
RICHARD VAUX.

To the HON. WM. H. WELSH, Chairman D. S. C.

Another Elector Answers.

J. R. Crawford, Esq., of Hollidoysburg, Elector for the 18th Congressional District, has answered the interrogatory of Hon. Wm. H. Welsh, Chairman of the State Central Committee, in the same spirit that Mr. Vaux did. We shall undoubtedly have more of the same sort. Mr. C's reply which we subjoin, is short but decidedly to the point;

HOLLIDAYSBURG, July 9th, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular containing the resolution of the State Central Committee, passed at their late meeting in Philadelphia, and to which is appended a pledge, to which my signature as an Elector is requested. From a profound sense of my obligations to the Democratic party, I am constrained to withhold my assent to any such pledges.—Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, have been nominated by the National Democratic Convention, in conformity to the recognized, and long established usages of the party. I therefore cannot consent to be made a party to any arrangement, even though it be of the State Central Committee, the operation of which would be to ignore those usages, and to recoguize disorganization and secession.

I therefore in the event of my election as an Elector, will pledge myself to vote only for Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, the candidates of the Democracy of the Union.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully yours,
J. R. CRAWFORD.

To the Hon. W. H. WELSH,
Chairman State Central Committee.

☞ The Breckinridge organ in Missouri is the St. Louis *Democrat*, the well known Black Republican Abolition organ.

Action of the State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania met at the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, on Monday the 2d inst., being called together by the Chairman. Deeming it their duty to consider the Presidential question, they gave that subject their attention, and in so doing traveled out of their path of duty to dictate to the Democrats of Pennsylvania how they shall vote for President.—Inasmuch as many of the country members were not present, the federal office-holders had the majority, and took such action as they considered most favorable to the seceding, disunion ticket. Knowing their own weakness in the State they wished to conceal it, and therefore fixed up a mongrel Electoral ticket, on the following basis:

That if said Electoral Ticket should be elected by the people, and it should appear, on ascertaining the result in the other States of the Union, that by casting the entire vote of Pennsylvania for Stephen A. Douglas for President and H. V. Johnson for Vice President, it would elect them over Lincoln and Hamlin, then said Electors shall be under obligations to cast said vote for Messrs. Douglas and Johnson. If, on the other hand, it should appear that said vote would not elect Messrs. Douglas and Johnson, but would elect Breckinridge and Lane for President and Vice President, over Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin, then said vote shall be cast for them, and in case the united vote of Pennsylvania would not elect either of these tickets then the electors may divide it between them according to their own judgment of what would be best for the country and the Democratic party.

We have not yet found a single Democrat, whether a friend of Douglas or Breckinridge, who is pleased with this stupid arrangement; the universal sentiment being, that when they come to put their ballot into box they want to know what use is to be made of it. Can any man be green enough to sanction such a plan? We hardly think so. Of one thing the Committee may rest assured, that those Democrats who support the regular nominees, Douglas and Johnson, will never consent to vote for a two-sided ticket. They are determined to have Electors whom they can rely upon, and who will cast the vote of the State as they wish it to be cast. A man who supports Douglas wishes his vote to be counted for him, and we suppose that those who favor the Seceders' ticket, also desire their votes to be counted for their candidate. It would have approximated more nearly to fairness if the Electoral tickets were to be headed with the *names* of Douglas and Breckinridge respectively, by which means it could be easily determined who received the highest number of votes, and therefore entitled to the Electors. We are opposed to any Union Electoral ticket with the Seceders, and are unwilling that their disorganizing movement shall receive either strength or respectability by being recognized by the regular organization. If their course is Democratic and right, they can have no objection to showing their hands, and ask the people to sustain them; but if they are sincere in the desire for a union in order that the Republicans may be defeated, we answer that they can accomplish this much better by giving up their bogus candidates and supporting the regular nominees.

The State Central Committee had no authority to take the action they had in this behalf. That body has but a single duty to perform, which is to advocate the regular nominees of the party, and it is a piece of great impudence on their part to attempt to select any other candidates. What right have they to present a Presidential ticket to the people of Pensylvania, in opposition to the choice of the National Democratic Convention? None whatever. They are our servants and not our masters. The Democratic party of the State should attend to this matter in time, and see that we have an Electoral ticket which will carry out the wishes of the voters. *We should recommend the calling of a State Convention, at an early day, to take proper action in the premises, and obtain the voice of the Democracy.—Doylestown Democrat.*

The National Democracy.

There is but one National Democratic party in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, and that is the party which supports the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, and the Cincinnati platform. No other *authorized* National Convention was held. The gathering of restless spirits—traitors from the North and South—whether at Baltimore or Richmond, does not deserve to be dignified by the name of Convention. In both cases they were self-constituted caucuses of desperate men, determined to disorganize the party as a preliminary to the election of a Republican President and a dissolution of the Union. Whatever pretensions some of the Southern delegates may make to authority, there is not a Northern seceder from the regular National Convention who will dare assert that he derived any authority from the people who elected him to act in any other than that Convention, or that he did not tear himself asunder from the *regular* organization the moment he left that body and acted with separate and sectional assemblages. They can offer no available excuse for their conduct. There is none.—They deserted the only body to which they were accredited by their constituents, and struck hands with known Southern disunionists, in order first to defeat the choice of the National Democracy for the Presidency, and second, to carve out a new and independent Confederacy in the South. This is their position, and, labor as they may, with all the skill and sophistry they can command, they can not conceal it. They are disorganizers, traitors, disunionists. There is not "a single drop of Democratic blood in their veins."—And of this traitorous faction JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE is the nominee. We make no scruple to assert that he will not receive the vote of a single *true* Democrat in any Northern or Southern State. It is impossible that he should. What! a man nominated as *he* was, by *seceders* from the regular Convention, by disorganizers, by Congressional Interventionists, by advocates of the African Slave Trade, which our laws declare to be Piracy! What! a man thus placed before the Democracy in violation of all the hitherto cherished principles of the party—the candidate of the traitors, sectionalists, and banded plunderers—how can he receive the vote of a single *honest, true-hearted* Democrat in the Union? He can not; it is out of the question.

We do not forget that some, perhaps many, who have heretofore acted with the party, and who still *call* themselves Democrats, are rallying to the support of this bogus nomination. No, no, we do not forget this—we have them of that stripe here, in our midst; men who, when Buchanan apostatized, either through sycophancy, cowardice, or interest, apostatized with him, and to justify themselves, preached the *brave* and *manly* doctrines that HE was the *master* of the party, above all platforms, and that his word should be the law to guide us. These panderers to power, these *slaves* in the form and stature of freemen, have raised the rebellious flag of Breckinridge, and will form the column at the head of which their treacherous leader will march to eternal infamy. But these men are not Democrats. Whatever they *may have been*, they are now only rebels *against Democracy*, following the behests of an apostate President whose conscious guilt has fixed a sting in his soul which is goading him on to acts of vengeance and madness. It is sheer impudence on the part of these men, these Breckinridge rebels, to call themselves Democrats. There is but *one test* of Democracy, and that is adherence to the organization, the candidates, and the platform of the party. The organization points out the mode by which the candidates and the platform shall be determined, and when once determined in accordance with the rules laid down, the man who bolts places himself outside the pale of the party, and has no further claim upon its name or its good offices. He is thenceforth, until he repents and returns, an outsider, a traitor, a disorganizer. In this position stand the supporters of Breckinridge.

The *only* National Democratic Convention that was held this year for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, assembled under a call of the National Democratic Committee at Charleston, on the 23d of April, and subsequently, by adjournment, at Baltimore, on the 18th of June.

That Convention, adhering strictly to the rules of the organization, after an arduous session, during which every impediment which ingenuity or malice could invent was thrown in their way, nominated STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS for President, and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON for Vice President, by a vote of two-thirds of all the delegates who remained—and these gentlemen are *now* the REGULAR NOMINEES OF THE REGULAR NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

If delegates tinctured with dangerous heresies, or having mischievous schemes in their heads, which they could not carry out, chose to *secede, theirs* was the fault that a two-thirds vote of a *full* Convention was not obtained. No blame can be attributed to the faithful and true delegates who remained and consummated the work which they were sent to accomplish.

We expect to elect Douglas and Johnson. We look upon the Breckinridge army in the North as a mere puppet show, of no consequence except to those engaged in it. The Northern Democracy will not readily fall into the Slave Trade and Disunion schemes of Yancey, Slidell & Co.; nor, leaving this out of the question, will they, to oblige Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Breckinridge, Mr. Bigler, or any of their mere statellites, break up the organization of the party and bring defeat and disgrace upon it in the State and Union.

There are but few Democrats, we fancy, outside of the Breckinride faction, who wish to see Curtin elected Governor, or Abe Lincoln President of the United States. We calculate, therefore, on a full Democratic vote in Pennsylvania for Douglas and Johnson, to which will be added thousands more from the ranks of the Opposition—the votes of moderate, National men, who have grown tired of the sectional bias and shifting policy of the Republican party.

We repeat, we have no fear of the Breckinridge party in this State. Let his friends run an Electoral ticket in opposition to the regular Douglas Electors—let them dare boldly to unfurl his *rebel banner*—and the hisses of the Democracy, coming like a tornado from the four quarters of the State, will prostrate in the dust their treason-stained flag and the mercenary battallions that follow it. Democracy *never* compromises with traitors. —*Harrisburg State Sentinel.*

Black Republican President.

The Rebels seem to be seriously alarmed lest Lincoln should be elected President of the United States. In the annals of villainous politics such base hypocrisy can find no parallel. They should have thought of this before Buchanan attempted to disorganize the Democracy of Illinois in order to elect this same bugaboo, Lincoln, to the United States Senate. They should have thought of it before they seceded from the National Democratic Convention at Charleston and Baltimore. They should have thought of it before they united with the Yancey disunionists and, in a bogus Convention, nominated that arch-traitor, Breckinridge, and that aspiring numbskull Lane.

Take all their actions together, since Buchanan's first move in that direction to the closing scene at Baltimore, and he is little less than a fool who cannot trace a deliberate design on their part to bring about precisely the result which they pretend to deprecate.

Yancey and his "revolution" "precipitators" are laughing in their sleeves at the miserable northern dolts whom they have caught in their net. Those gentlemen who have fallen into the disorganizing movement are so many fish hooked in the gills by the Southern fire-eaters, and they cannot loose themselves from the barbed steel that holds them. They must follow wherever the line draws, whether pulled by Buchanan or Yancey. They are helpless, impotent, and the true Democracy cannot forbear smiling at their vain efforts to obtain relief, or freedom. —*Harrisburg State Sentinel.*

[From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

The Bolting Breckinridge Ticket Dead.

"Hung be the Heavens in black."

We thought when Mr. Breckinridge was serenaded and Jeff Davis, a notorious disunionist, made the speech of the occasion endorsing Old Buck and going for Breck, that said ticket was dead from that moment. But as if to make it deader, Yancey, the confessed conspirator in a plot to "precipitate the cotton States into a revolution" must appear on the balcony and endorse the bolting movement. And now last of all comes the funeral pall. Old Buck himself has formally and publicly given his adhesion to the bolters' ticket. That buries it. It is deader than Julius Ceasar. The trump of the Arch Angel cannot resurrect it.

It is a remarkable fact noticed by all the delegates that at Charleston and Baltimore in the Convention and out, no man, office-holder or not, had the temerity to defend the corruptions and rascalities of this Administration, although anathemas long and loud were constantly uttered against it by Democrats from every part of the Union. If Old Buck goes for Breck that is damnation enough for any one man.

☞ The Allentown *Democrat* closes an article upon the Democratic National Convention with the following paragraph:

As is known, we never expressed preference for any particular candidate, but all along stood ready to accept the nominees of the Convention, and therefore to-day hoist to our mast head the names of Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson. Did we not do so we would prove false to our regard for party organization—lend our favor to a disruption of the party.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, July 18, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Meeting of Democratic County Committee.

The Democratic County Committee is requested to meet at the Fanklin House, in Huntingdon, on *Saturday*, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of calling a County Convention and transacting such other busines as the interests of the party may require.

SAMUEL T. BROWN, *Chairman.*

The following named persons compose the Committee:

S. T. BROWN, *Chairman*, Huntingdon.
David Black, Huntingdon.
A. L. Grim, Huntingdon.
A. J. Fee, Henderson.
John Campbell, Brady.
J. C. Sechler, Mt. Union.
Jacob H. Miller, Union.
Dr. N. J. McKinnon, Shirleysburg.
D. J. Logan, Cromwell.
McGinley Neely, Dublin.
Jonathan Hockenberry, Tell.
John Mierly, Springfield.
D. McGarvey, Shirley.
P. Henry Bence, Clay.
John S. Gehrett, Cass.
Edward McHugh, Carbon.
David Hamilton, Tod.
Jackson Enyeart, Hopewell.
Henry Barrick, Penn.
John Vandevender, Esq., Walker.
Nicholas Isenburg, Alexandria.
Henry Isenberg, Juniata.
R. C. McGill, Alexandria.
D. B. Mong, Warriorsmark.
Adam Leppert, Porter.
Maj. Geo. Dare, Franklin.
Joseph Isenberg, Morris.
George W. Owens, Birmingham.
Capt. Joseph Johnson, Petersburg.
Henry Davis, West.
Henry Holtzapple, West.
John Hirst, Barree.
John Jackson, Jackson.
Robert Wilson, Oneida.

☞ We have received a communication from a friend at the Broad Top Mines, contradicting an item in our last which spoke of some troubles said to exist at that time in and about Powelton. Our correspondent is informed that the item was written upon the strength of rumors upon our own streets, and no gentleman on Broad Top should be held responsible for the contents of the item.

☞ Those on the look-out for office in the Opposition party in this county, are now *very* busy making the "necessary arrangements." The applicants are so numerous that we cannot undertake to name them. A majority are very clever men, and if successful, will make good officers. We will try to beat them honorably with men as good.

☞ We call the particular attention of our traveling readers to the advertisements of the Philadelphia, Reading and Harrisburg Railroad Company. The road is in the best condition, and the country through which it passes is beautiful.

MAMMOTH RHUBARB.—Last week we received from Mr. Jackson White, six rhubarb leaf-stems, which, after having been prepared for cooking, weighed *four and a half pounds.* They were raised in Mr. W.'s nursery garden.

☞ A new Post Office has been established at Powelton, Broad Top coal region, Huntingdon county, and Mr. Edward McHugh appointed Postmaster.

☞ The Democratic County Committee will meet in this place on Saturday next.—The gentlemen named on it should attend.—They will find the call in another column.

☞ *Life and Speeches of Senator Douglas*—in a handsome bound book of 500 pages, with a fine steel plate likeness of the Senator, just published, and for sale at Lewis' Book Store. Price $1 00.

☞ *Both Sides of the Grape Question*—a neat muslin bound book, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. Every grape grower should have one. Price 35 cents.

☞ *Campaign Flags*—three sizes, 10, 18 and 30 cents each, just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ A young man named Levi Hatfield, had his arm badly mashed last Thursday while in the act of coupling cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

☞ Rev. Mr. Reed, of this place, fell from a cherry tree, last week, and was considerably injured. We have not learned the particulars of his injuries.

☞ BROAD TAPE FOR VENITIAN BLINDS,—Plain and fancy, received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Sunday School and family Libraries and all other books published by the American Sunday School Union, furnished to order on application at Lewis' Book Store, where catalogues of Books can be seen.

☞ Ladies' fine pointed steel pens, a very superior article just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Anniversary & Sunday School Music Books, 3 cents each, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

A BOOK FOR FRUIT GROWERS.—"Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America,"—revised edition, 1860—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Rules for Sunday Schools, on large Cards, for sale at Lewis' Boook Store.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Poisonous Liquors.

MR. WM. LEWIS—*Respected Sir:*—I notice since I made public a short statement of some poisonous liquors, that some men are dissatisfied and charge me with not doing the "fair thing" by not stating whose liquors they were, and for the only. Now, sir, I did not state whose liquors they were, and best reason in the world, that I did not know, nor do I to the prerent time. It is immaterial to me whose liquors I inspect, or by whom it is produced for analysis, nor does it devolve on me to know; my province is to examine the substance placed in my hands for that purpose. I have been, and will be governed alone by the chemical result of the investigation, without regard to the dictations of any individual, be he whomsoever he may. If it is found to be a pure article it shall be so stated; if on the other hand it should contain poisonous substances, it shall likewise be stated; and furthermore, if I gave names and published all examined, it would consume too much space and time. The proper time to make defence, would be when I make an attack upon a person or particular sample of liquor; then don't spare me a moment—let loose the whole battery of poisonous and drugged imitations; I fear no harm. The specific gravity will cause the dregs to settle to the bottom, and the pure stream of truth will buoy justice far enough above the curly headed poisonous current beneath. Far be it from me to injure any honest manufacturer, or do him the least harm in his business, but rather would protect him from the clutches of a villainous, fraudulent and murderous competition. But if I find anything that is injurious to the consumer, I will do them justice by laying bare as far as in my power, the deceptive, swindling, yes, death-producing traffic. The individual who is depraved enough to mix poison with liquor is not fit to live in a civilized community. To be permitted to exist among barbarians is too good, the penitentiary is too mild a punishment, the gallows might do while permitted to remain on earth; even the region of eternal darkness and despair, if it could be possible, is too good a place for such wholesale wickedness, encased in human form. I have but one more remark to make at present, and that is to those of us who use liquor as a beverage or for other purposes;—if we value our position in society as useful men and women; if we value physical as well as mental health and strength, if we value life here and hereafter, let us look well to what we drink. J. S. GRIFFITH.

The Lynching of the Iowa Murderer.

A few days since we mentioned the murder of a woman named Willis and her two children by one Kephart, at Otumwa, Iowa. A correspondent of the *Hawkeye*, of that State, chronicles the termination of the affair as follows:—

I have just witnessed the most exciting and painful scene. 250 men from the vicinity of Batavia, where the murdered victims were found came into Fairfield one hour ago, organized on horseback and in wagons, passed around the public park orderly and quietly, the poor orphan boy in the van. They rode to the court-house and jail, surrounded it and halted; our citizens rapidly assembled—our County Judge asked to be heard—next Wilson, Slagle, Collins, from Batavia, Acheson, Negus, Lamson, Myers and others. They were all listened to—they asked not to defend Kephart, but appealed to all good citizens to defend the law. All was of no avail, they had come for Kephart—they had erected his gallows and dug his grave on the banks of Cedar—Kephart they would have, and they held up the lonely orphan boy. Next they took a scantling and battered down door after door to Kephart's cell and took the feeble old man, black with guilt, from our jail—he is now on his may to his gallows and his grave.

The men who took him from our jail were old and respected citizens of our county and State. They were cool, decided, determined—there are no better citizens in the State, and right or wrong they took the responsibility.

THE EXECUTION.

At an early hour of July 5th, the people began to assemble upon the ground where, according to report, Kephart would be hung. The place chosen was on the left bank of Cedar Creek, upon the road leading north from Batavia to Abingdon, about a hundred yards or more from the bridge that spans the creek.

The writer arrived upon the ground about 10 A. M., and already a hundred or more people were waiting, and the scaffold was in a state of erection, while two men were busy digging the grave.

By noon two thousand people, at least, had gathered to witness the execution, which was a novelty, perhaps, to the majority; and on the right bank of the creek, fronting the scaffold, and the place where the bodies of the murdered woman and children had been found, the women, who numbered three or four hundred, and, as it seemed, were as merry as though they had been invited to a bridal scene; but if one at a distance had been deluded, upon drawing near to listen to the chatting, he would have learned then and there, that tender women, kind-hearted, mild and lovely, can be gay, even when an engine of death stares them in the face; yes, and even when a man dangles in the air, whose neck is broken by the fall from the trap-door of the gallows, and who hangs suspended by a rope until the last vestige of breath is choked out of him, and his spirit goes to the world of shades.

At 12 o'clock, a messenger arrived with the intelligence that the mob had broken into the jail at Fairfield, and taken the prisoner from the power of the law, despite the eloquent speeches that had been spoken in behalf of legal justice, and were fast approaching.

At 2 P. M., a distinguished citizen of Agency stepped upon the scaffold and made a short, nervous harangue to the multitude, in which he approved the proceedings throughout; and in which he remarked that he professed to be a God-fearing man and law-abiding citizen, but when devils came from hell we would send them back.

☞ Materials for Flowers, handsomely assorted in boxes, just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Shooting of a Culprit in a Court Room by a Woman.

A Mrs. Help was visiting a lady friend, at her residence in Carson Valley, California.—Her husband and daughter, about seven years old, were with her. They came over the plains last year. The wife, in order to help support the family, had just opened a laundry. It appears that during the spring they had allowed a sick and frosted man to come to their house, and to whom they frequently gave meals. He was a thick-set, bad-looking man, apparently a mixture of Mexican, Indian and negro blood; has always been suspected of having been one of Tom Bell's gang of murderers. He lately returned there, and has constantly insulted Mrs. H. by making improper advances, which resulted in his being often sent away. They live in a small boarded house, at the lower end of Carson street. Night before last the fellow fired several balls through it, very nearly killing the husband and daughter.—The wife escaped with her child to a neighboring tavern.

Yesterday afternoon there was a deal of excitement in relation to it, and about the middle of the day he came in advance of a mob, and took his seat on some lumber, directly across the street from the door, and it was supposed that they were then going to lynch him. It was subsequently ascertained that Judge Cradlebaugh had issued a warrant for his arrest, and that he had avowed he would kill the woman and her family, and which, judging from his desperate character, he would have done.

On the 2d inst., almost 3 P. M., those in the room occupied by Wells, Fargo & Co., were startled by the near report of a pistol. On going to the door they found that the disturbance originated in the next room. It was ascertained that the fellow, having been arrested, had been undergoing in that room a preliminary investigation before Judge Cradlebaugh, who decided to hold him in $500 bail for trial, which he sent for; the Judge temporarily clearing the room. Mrs. H. was an important witness against him, and was calm and clear in her evidence. So soon as she ascertained that he was to be set free on procuring bail, she made her husband get up and go out, and she followed immediately.—She had to pass directly behind the fellow, who was titting down, leaning forward, with his head resting upon his hands.

As she came behind him, she suddenly drew a revolver, which it seems she had kept cocked, from under her shawl, coolly placed it within a few inches of his back, between his shoulders, and fired before the person nearest could arrest her arm. He started up, partly dropping the blanket from his shoulders, walked two or three steps, seized a man by his shoulders to support himself, gave a gasp or two, and expired. Mrs. H. calmly walked off through the crowd, with her husband, to her own home. Subsequent examination showed that the ball had passed through the heart, and came out just below the left nipple.

Popular feeling is generally on the side of the woman, many justifying her as having done an act beneficial to the entire community, as well as essential to her own safety.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—WM. Dewall, of Somerset county, was killed recently under very painful circumstances. He was plowing corn in one of his fields, and when called to dinner unhitched his horse from the plow, threw the traces over his back and mounted it to ride to the house. Just as he passed a brook that ran across the way, one of the traces slipped down, the chain end of it wound closely around his ankle, and its hook caught in a link. His horse grew unmanageable; first it threw him from his back and then started off at a full speed, drawing him along on the ground. After it ran to the barn and around it several times, Mrs. Dewall saw the dreadful condition of her husband and hastening to his relief, but this only frightened the animal the more, and turning in another direction it jumped over a wood pile, causing a dreadful annihilation of Mr. Dewall's person. In the flight of the horse he had been literally torn and crushed to pieces. His head was a mangled mass.—Along the way where he had been dragged, flesh and blood were seen. When taken up he was lifeless.

ELOPEMENT.—We find the following item in the Greensburg *Argus* of July 12th. Mr. Dutcher, was, some months ago, a resident of this place:

"J. W. Dutcher, a watch-maker, by trade, took up his abode in this place some months since; and from all appearances, was doing a pretty fair business. About ten days ago he left for Altoona, stating his reasons for so doing, that he was going thither to repair watches for the railroad company, since which he had not been heard of until Saturday last when his wife received a letter from some of her relatives near Altoona, informing her of his elopement with a young lady of that place. His wife, it appears, was not ignorant of his designs for leaving Greensburg, she having reasons to suspect his infidelity. On receipt of the letter, she took the evening train for Altoona, since which time we have been unable to learn anything of either party."

A BRAVE ACT.—A few days ago, while a long and heavily loaded train of cars on the Reading Railroad was approaching Pottstown, and rounding a curve, a child about four years old was discovered on the track. The momentum of the train altogether precluded the idea of stopping in time to save the child. As quick as thought, the fireman crawled over the engine, got on the cow-catcher, and with his foot *pushed the child off the track!* without injuring it, except a slight scratch on the face. Had this not been done every car of the heavy train must have passed over the child. This hero, who exhibited such coolness and self-possession in the moment of danger, was PETER TOMINY, and such an act deserves to be put down and remembered by all.

MINNESOTA WHEAT CROP.—An intelligent gentleman from one of the eastern cities, who has been in Minnesota several months, engaged extensively in the purchase of grain, says that the supposed high estimate made by Gov. Ramsey, in his message, when he fixed the surplus product of last year's crop at one and a half millions of bushels, was short of the whole truth. He thinks the number of bushels which has and will find its way into market, will exceed the aggregate of two millions. Pretty good for the first year of our exporting grain. The same gentleman after a careful inquiry, based on personal observation, is of the opinion that the surplus wheat crop this year over and above wants, will probably reach the enormous aggregate of six millions of bushels!

☞ The Southern *Confederacy*, of Atlanta, Georgia hoists the flag of Douglas. The *Confederacy* says;

"We believe the ticket of Douglas and Johnson is the true representative of the National Democratic party, and that all true and loyal Democrats will support it. This ticket was nominated by a National Democratic Convention in accordance with the usages of National Democratic Conventions, and is the only true National ticket now before the American people. It has no tinge of sectionalism, or that bias incident to personal ambition. It represents those principles of the party upon which the National Democracy alone have been triumphant for the last twelve years. It is opposed alone at the North and the South by sectional combinations which ignore principle entirely, and are only seeking political denomination and the gratification of personal hatred and selfish ambition."

DIED,

At Decatur, Alabama, on Friday, the 29th ult., Col. A A. MCCARTNEY, in the 60th year of his age.

EUREKA!! EUREKA!!!

LADIES' CHOICE!!!

PATENT SELF-SEALING, SELF-TESTING, AIR-TIGHT

FRUIT CANS.

Just what was wanted—a CONVENIENT air-tight cover, to show at all times, the exact *condition of the fruit within* the jar. It is so simple that one person can seal up *twenty-four cans in one minute. Or open seventy-two cans in one minute.*

No fruit is lost in using these cans, for should any one be defective, the cover always shows it in time to save the contents. Tin, Earthen, or Glass jars, sold only at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, July 18, 1860.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 15th day of August next, (1860,) to wit:

1. John Fleming, Administrator of Martin Fleming, late of Brady township, dec'd.
2. Abraham Brumbaugh, Executor of Felix Winn, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.
3. George M. Green, Administrator of David Myerly, late of Cass township, dec'd.
4. David Stever, Administrator of Abraham Showalter, late of Cass township, dec'd.
5. David Clarkson, Executor of Jacob Bumgartner, late of Union township, dec'd.
6. John Enyeart, Administrator of David Enyeart, late of Cromwell township, dec'd.
7. Peter Stryker, Guardian of Alfred M. Scott, a minor son of John Scott, late of Alexandria borough, filed by John T. Stryker.
8. James M. Jacobs, Administrator of Samuel Jacobs, dec'd.
9. Rebecca Hudson, Administratrix of George Hudson, late of Clay township, dec'd.
10. David Stewart, Administrator of Barbara Hileman, late of Morris township, dec'd.
11. John Snyder, Guardian of Peter, John, Susannah, Joseph and Daniel Showalter, as stated by Joseph McCoy, one of the Administrators of said John Snyder, dec'd.
12. James Gwin, Executor of John Armitage, dec'd, who was appointed by the Orphans' Court, to sell the real estate of James Connerin, dec'd.

HENRY GLAZIER, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, July 14, 1860.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 21st day of April, A. D. 1860, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and John Brewster, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 13th day) of August next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 14th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the 84th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 21st day of April, 1860, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 20th day) of August, A. D., 1860, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 14th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the 84th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, July 18, 1860.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A. M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains *in each direction* on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, add speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.30 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train, $2.70)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catamissa, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, *General Agent.*

July 18, 1860,

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

FARMERS' & DEALERS' HEADQUARTERS!!!

HANCOCK, CAMP & CO., Produce and General Commission Merchants, No. 47, North Water St., below Arch St., Philadelphia.

☞ Agents for all Guano's Super Phosphates of Lime, Poudrettes, and other kinds of Fertilizers.

☞ All descriptions of *Country Produce* taken in exchange or sold on *Comeission.*

☞ Quick sales and immediate returns are guaranteed upon all consignments.

☞ We are the *sole Agents* for the best articles of Vinegar made in this city and elsewhere.

July 18, 1860.—6m.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

MR. EDITOR:—Through the solicitations of numerous friends in this vicinity, I have been induced to present my name to the public, as a candidate for the office of REGISTER AND RECORDER.

To my friends I would say, that I am not an *office-seeker;* also, that I have neither time nor inclination to *canvass for delegate votes,* but shall to-day leave the duties of the school-room, to take part in those of the harvest-field, which I think is more honorable than *begging* votes, and shall therefore leave it entirely subject to the decision of the PEOPLE, as expressed by the next County Convention.

Yours, Truly.

Water Street, July 6, 1860. B. F. BROWN.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

Will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Saturday, July 28th, inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., a *VALUABLE FARM,* situate on the Little Trough Creek, in Cass township, 1½ miles from Calvin, and 2 miles from Cassville, (known as the Mansion Farm of Joshua Greenland, deceased.) containing 120 ACRES, 80 of which are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation; a good apple orchard, dwelling house and barn, with all other necessary improvements.

Terms of Sale will be made to suit purchasers, and will be made known on day of sale, by

July 11, 1860. JONATHAN HOOVER.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE — (Glasgow's Distribution.)

The undersigned appointed auditor, to distribute the money in the hands of John C. Watson, Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of James E. Glasgow, will attend for that purpose at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Friday July 27, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time all persons having any claims on said fund are required to present them or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. W. BENEDICT, Auditor.

July 4, 1860.—4t.

STORE ROOM AND DWELLING HOUSE,

AT PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on Tuesday, the 14th day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the building he now occupies as a store and dwelling, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa. It is one of the best business stands in town.

Terms made known on day of sale.

July 4, 1860. M. STROUS.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

WALLACE & CLEMENT Respectfully inform the public that they have opened a beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock is new and carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—(Estate of John Scott deceased.) The undersigned auditor aprointed to distribute the balance in the hands of John Scott and Geo. W. Scott, executors of John Scott, late of Alexandria borough, deceased, will attend for that purpose at his office, in Huntingdon, on Saturday, July 21st, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time all persons having any claims on said fund are required to present them, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. W. BENEDICT, Auditor.

June 27, 1860.—4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Andrew G. Neff, Executor of the last will and testament of Abraham Zimmerman, dec'd, amongst those entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all persons interested in said balance, that he will attend for the purpose of making said distribution, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of July next, at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are requested to present them to the auditor or be thereafter debarred from claiming any share in said balance.

JOHN REED, Auditor.

June 6, 1860.—4t.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT

D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larella Cloth, De Barge, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

1860, SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

FISHER & SON are now opening the *largest and best selected Stock of Goods* ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for SPRING & SUMMER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French Foulards, (Chintz Figures,) Fancy Organdies, Ducals, Challie's Lawns, English Chintz, Ginghams, Lustres, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls.

A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap.*

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge,* at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & SON.

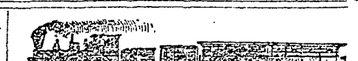
Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

NEW EATING HOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE HOTEL.

C. SCHNEIDER Is in his new room, opposite the Exchange Hotel, where his friends are requested to call. He will be prepared at all times to feed the hungry and quench the thirst of the thirsty.

Huntingdon, May 2, 1860.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD.				EASTWARD.		
MAIL.	FAST LINE.	EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.	MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 44	6 44	5 49	Newton Hamilton,	10 15	3 08	9 32
4 52	6 50	5 56	Mt. Union,	10 08	3 02	9 24
5 07	7 03	6 09	Mill Creek,	9 56	2 49	9 09
5 21	7 15	6 22	Huntingdon,	9 46	2 39	8 57
5 37	7 28	6 36	Petersburg,	9 31	2 25	8 43
5 45	7 32	6 43	Barree,	9 24	2 19	8 35
5 52	7 37	6 49	Spruce Creek,	9 19	2 13	8 28
6 08	7 52	7 05	Birmingham,	9 01	1 56	8 11
6 17	8 00	7 10	Tyrone,	8 54	1 48	8 03
6 27	8 07	7 19	Tipton,	8 45	1 40	7 53
6 32	8 11	7 23	Fostoria,	8 41	1 36	7 48
6 36	8 14	7 27	Bell's Mills,	8 38	1 33	7 44
6 55	8 25	7 40	Altoona,	8 10	1 15	7 15
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, June 20th, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS,

Leave Huntingdon at 9.00 A. M. & 5.30 P. M.
" Saxton " 10.18 A. M. & 6.48 P. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 10.46 A. M. & 7.16 P. M.

DOWN TRAINS,

Leave Hopewell at 12.20 P. M. & 7.36 P. M.
" Saxton " 12.50 P. M. & 8.04 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 2.08 P. M. & 9.22 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN,

Leaves Saxton at 5.22 A. M.
Arrives at Huntingdon at 8.12 A. M.

ON SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH, a passenger car will connect with both trains from Huntingdon for Coalmont, Crawford, Barnet and Blair's Station, connecting at the latter place with Hack to Broad Top City, where first class hotel accommodations will be found. Visitors from Huntingdon can go direct through to Broad Top City, in time for dinner, spend the day on the mountain, and after tea return to Huntingdon same evening. *Excursion tickets* for round trip to Coalmont, Crawford and Blair's Station, $1.25. Residents along the line of road desiring to spend the whole day in town can do so by taking the accommodation train down in the morning.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Supt.

June 20, 1860.

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, April 25, 1860.

H. ROMAN, NEW CLOTHING

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 4, 1860.]

FRANKLIN HOUSE, *IN THE DIAMOND;* HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor,

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

DON'T FORGET, THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE,

GROCERIES, DRY-GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS. FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST! AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street. Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

1,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED! NEW GOODS FOR SPRING & SUMMER.

BENJ. JACOBS Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS in general, READY-MADE CLOTHING, For Men and Boys GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

THIS WAY! NEW GOODS!

LEVI WESTBROOK Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.

Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.

ALSO, SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS, and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

DR. ESENWEIN'S TARAND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL,

is the best Best Medicine in the World for the cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the heart, Diptherir, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.

Being prepared by a Practical Physician and Druggist and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convin

Political, &c.

GOOD FOR THE DEMOCRAT.—The Greensburg *Democrat*, published in Westmoreland county, the home of General Foster, heretofore a strong Administration paper, comes to us for the first time, with the Douglas and Johnson flag at its masthead. The leading editorial in which the claims of our glorious leader are highly eulogised, is an able and candid article. In referring to the nominees of the seceders, the editor thus speaks:

"When it became evident at Baltimore that the nomination of Judge Douglas was reduced to a certainty, several States seceded from the Convention, and held a new one at which John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, were nominated for President and Vice President.

We cannot, and do not believe, that either of these gentlemen will so far forget themselves as to lend any helping hand to the enemies of the country in defeating the Democratic party. Their past history bids us believe that they are true to the great principles which have made this country what it is, and that they will not, by sanctioning or permitting this use of their names, embarrass the party, or aid in any way in the triumph of Black Republicanism. They are both men of whom it gives us great pleasure to speak well and we should regret very much for their sake of the party and country, if they would place themselves in antagonism to the regular organization. We hope for better things from them, and expect to be able to announce ere long, that they decline the nominations which have been tendered them.

☞ Lincoln was nominated at Chicago by 234 votes, each delegate giving a full vote.—In the Democratic Convention at Baltimore each delegate gave only a *half vote*. Mr. Douglas got 181½ votes, which was equivolent to 367 delegates. In other words, Douglas had 134 votes more than Lincoln, given Lincoln all the bogus votes he received from citizens of Michigan, who pretended to represent slave States. If our Convention was a half one, what was theirs?

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—ORDERS *received at* LEWIS' *Book and Stationery Store, for all new and old Books published in the United States. Books ordered every week.*

SAY AND SEAL,

By the author of "Wide, Wide World," and the author of "Dollars and Cents."—2 vols., 12 mo.: publishers price $2,00.

In evidence of the great popularity of this work, we need only say that 30,000 COPIES of the English edition have already been sold, and, up to the present time, we have been unable to furnish the books as rapidly as ordered.

We invite attention to the following notices:

"The authors have turned their intellectual wealth to the best purposes. Such books are better than hundreds of mere controversial sermons."—R. Shelton Mackenzie.

"'Say and Seal' is indeed a true, beautiful home book, that will be read with delight and profit by tens of thousands of our people."—Evening Bulletin.

"Decidedly the best book emanating from the authoress of 'Wide, Wide World.'"—Inquirer.

"A delightful book it is."—The Press.

"It is superior to 'Wide, Wide World.'"—North American.

THE BIBLICAL REASON WHY,

A handsome book for Biblical Students and Sunday School Teachers, and a Guide to Family Scripture Reading, beautifully illustrated.—Large 12 mo., cloth, gilt side and back. Publishers' price $1.

This book makes the Bible a pleasant as well as profound subject of study. It leaves no difficult or obscure point unexplained. It renders every passage clear. It is exactly the volume that every family, which reads at all imperatively needs to place beside the Bible, as its best companion.

THIS VOLUME ANSWERS 1,493 QUESTIONS IN A CLEAR MANNER.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE CLERGY.

"I have given some attention to the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and feel bound to say that it seems to me to contain a vast amount of information on Biblical subjects, conveyed in a clear manner, illustrated by many valuable cuts, and printed on good paper. It constitutes a valuable addition to the apparatus of the Teacher, Parent, and private Christian."
Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., LL. D.
Bishop of Pennsylvania.

"I have examined the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and find it to be a repertory of facts on Biblical subjects, set forth in a plain and intelligible way. Indeed, I am surprised at the amount of matter that is compressed into this volume. For use in families and schools, I consider it the best book of the kind I have seen."
Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., LL. D.,
President of the Troy University, and Pastor of St. Paul's Church (Methodist Episcopal,) New York.

"The attention I have given your book satisfies me that it cannot fail to give important aid to all students of the Bible, and especially that large class who have neither time nor means to bestow on larger or more critical works. The plan of your work is excellent, and the matter well chosen. It should have a large circulation. It will certainly be of great use in the study of the Holy Scriptures."
Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD,
Pastor of the Eighth street Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

A LEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—

ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, *at the* foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.
R. C. McGILL.
Alexandria, March 7, 1860-1y.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

THOMAS MOORE

Respectfully informs builders, farmers and others, that he will have constantly on hand at his kiln at McConnellstown, fresh burnt Lime, which he will furnish in any quantity on order, cheap for cash. Lime can also be had from Thos. G. Strickler, in Huntingdon, in small quantities.
McConnellstown, March 7, 1860-3m.

A CARD.—

DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.
April 18, 1860-tf.

PLATFORM SCALES, OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION, SUITABLE FOR RAILROADS, &c., for weighing hay, coal, ore and merchandise generally. Purchasers run no risk, every scale is guaranteed correct, and if, after trial, not found satisfactory, can be returned without charge.
☞ Factory at the old stand, established for more than thirty-five years.
ABBOTT & CO.,
Corner of Ninth and Melon Streets,
April 4, 1860-3m. PHILADELPHIA.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL,

AWARDED TO C. MEYER,

FOR HIS TWO PIANOS, LONDON, OCTOBER 15, 18

C. MEYER, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last Fifteen years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute—also, *First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.*

Warerooms No. 722 ARCH street, below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA.
April 11, 1860-3m.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

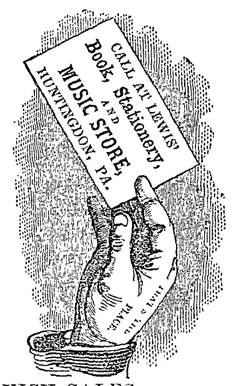
As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits in cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce every body to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE,	MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY,	HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS,	SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS,	CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON,	CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO,	LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,	

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention.
JAS. A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.



"QUICK SALES

AND

SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

TEETH EXTRACTED

without PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call.
Dec. 28, 1859.

STORE ROOM TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

—The undersigned offers for rent his Store Room in Market Square—it having Gas and other conveniences connected.

He offers for sale his entire Stock and Fixtures at reduced prices.

Any person desiring a good situation for business, can have an opportunity of getting one by calling on the subscriber on the premises.
T. P. LOVE.
Huntingdon, Feb. 8, 1860.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.
WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

ROBT. KING,—

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

Has just returned from the City with the most splendid assortment of

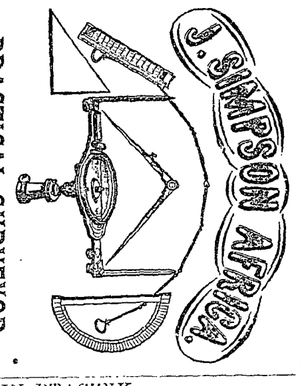
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN and FANCY VESTINGS,

ever received in Huntingdon, which he will *make up to* order in the best workman-like manner.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.
ROBERT KING.
Huntingdon, March 28, 1860.-3m.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,

OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



JOHN PTASZYK,

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.

☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859-1y.]

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.
It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.
It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.
It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.
It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.
It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT in PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.
It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.
It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.
It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.
It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.
It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL POWERS of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.
It Tells You How to KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

TIN WARE!

PRICES REDUCED.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Are invited to call and examine the largest assortment of WELL MADE TIN WARE to be found in the State, which we are prepared to sell at LOWER PRICES than inferior goods are generally sold for.
MELLOY & FORD,
Sign of the *Large Coffee Pot*,
723 Market street, PHILADELPHIA.
March 14, 1860-3m.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—

J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

J. M. IRVINE, PHYSICIAN AND

SURGEON. Office and residence opposite Wm. Moore & Sons Store, in Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [March 7, 1860-3m.]

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS,

for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL

Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best

assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will

be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30

hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want

Fashionable Goods.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want

GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only

25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Lawns, Delains,

and other Dress Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at

D. P. GWIN'S

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best qual-

ity, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy

good and cheap Carpets.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

The public generally are respectfully informed that M. GUTMAN & CO., have now upon their shelves a new and well selected stock of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

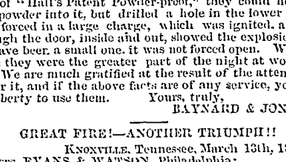
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the *same quality* of goods can be had *in the county*.

Call at the corner of *the Diamond, Long's new building.*
M. GUTMAN & CO.
Huntingdon, *April 4, 1860.*



THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is

the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,

304 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.
GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. CEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them.
Yours, truly,
BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen:—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, *together with* several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.
THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's *Philosophy*.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

PUMP MAKING.—

The public are informed the subscriber is still in the Pump Making business at Mill Creek, and will furnish pumps, including all wood work, *with good timber*, at different points on the Canal and Railroad, at 45 cents per foot. When timber and boarding are found, from 25 to 33 cents per foot. If the work is not well done, no pay will be exacted.

ISAAC WOOLVERTON,
Mill Creek P. O.,
Huntingdon co.,
Penna.

Refers to—
J. Sewell Sewart, Theo. H. Cremer, William Dorris, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, Horatio G. Fisher, John Scott, Samuel T. Brown, David Blair and Judge Taylor, Huntingdon; and to Geo. Bucher, John Porter, Charles Porter and Wm. Christy, Alexandria.
March 23, 1860-6m.

WINDOW SHADES,

CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in

great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of

all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

L. EVANS & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal.

Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO.,

Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR,

Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER,

Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS,

Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his

professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER,

Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medi-

cines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS,

Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,

Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,

Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready

made Clothing. Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods,

Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK,

Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Leather, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER,

Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,

Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT,

Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor,

Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and

Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 2, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Deal-

ers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 2, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can

buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on

hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Gro-

cery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*
Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE,

HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.
April 6, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!!

C. H. NEEDLES,
S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.
Practical Adjustor of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the *celebrated* Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best *authorities* to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.

Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.
October 19, 1859-1y.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The

Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, *by the single day*, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK ANDSTATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—

ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's

than can be had in town. Call and see them.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and

Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

ENVELOPES—

By the box, pack, or less *quantity*, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call

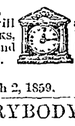
at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—

A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDT, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS,  *WATCHES*

and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.
JOSEPH REIGGER.
Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

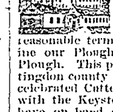
On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN

BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that



they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. *Old metal* taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned

would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep

yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oct28.)

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels,

for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal

purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand,

at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN,

DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER,
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
*LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY ST